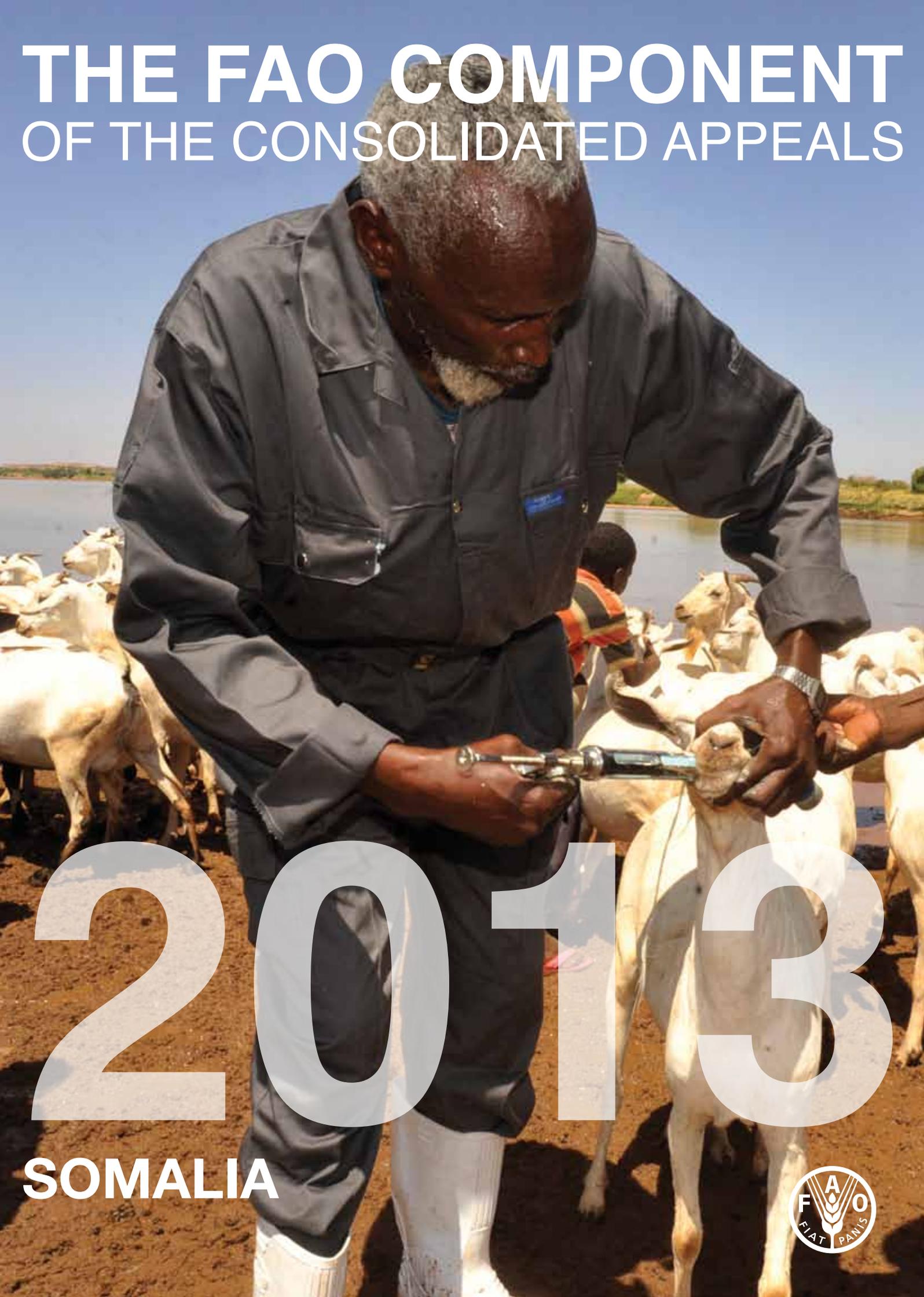


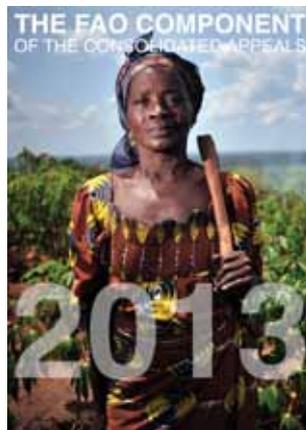
THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2013

SOMALIA





The Appeal for Somalia was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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FAO/Simon Maina.

Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2013 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

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FOREWORD

This year's Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draws attention to acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries, calling for financial support to help save the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

The 2013 CAP shows that conflict, natural disasters, climate change and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security around the world – hitting hard those who rely on farming, fishing, herding or forest resources for their food and income.

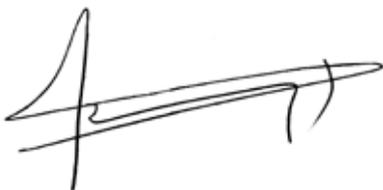
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

FAO's first priority is to help crisis-affected farming families – many of whom have lost all of their productive assets such as seeds, fishing gear and livestock – produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible. At the same time, FAO's emergency assistance increasingly supports and feeds into longer-term efforts to reduce risks due to multiple hazards.

The frequency, complexity and scale of crises affecting food and agriculture make it increasingly difficult for smallholder producers to cope and recover each time. That is why disaster risk reduction and resilience – from protecting and strengthening sustainable livelihood systems to bolstering monitoring and early warning to developing institutional capacity to manage risks – figure so prominently in FAO's strategies and programmes. To build a world without hunger, we need to ensure that vulnerable farmers, fishers, foresters and other at-risk groups are better able to withstand and bounce back from these shocks so they can provide for themselves and their families.

FAO's close collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts responds to the ever increasing challenges faced by poor farming households affected by crises. Accordingly, we have substantially increased our focus on gender and accountability to affected populations. In co-leading the global Food Security Cluster, FAO, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), is also working with partners to ensure that the humanitarian response is well-coordinated, timely, efficient and effective. The FAO Component of the 2013 CAP is mainly the result of this coordination at country level.

Humanitarian assistance – from prevention and preparedness to response and rehabilitation – is more pressing than ever before. Natural disasters, food price volatility, conflict and displacement continue to prevent many from meeting their most basic needs. Together, we can meet these challenges head-on. With your support, we can help save lives today and build more resilient and food-secure communities for tomorrow.



Dominique Burgeon
Director
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

2012 IN REVIEW

As of 30 November, FAO had received USD 222 million in contributions for emergency response programming under Humanitarian Appeals launched in 2012, representing a USD 22 million increase from 2011. However, the overall coverage ratio of FAO requirements has slightly decreased from just over 50 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2012, still far below the average coverage ratio of 59 percent for all agencies.

Agriculture and food security funding requirements submitted by FAO as part of the Consolidated Appeals were well covered for the Philippines and the Sudan (82 percent), as well as for Côte d'Ivoire (71 percent) and Kenya (67 percent) and to a lesser extent for Somalia (59 percent) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (56 percent).

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for Zimbabwe presented funding requirements at the cluster level, rather than including agency-specific targets. Both appeals were well funded, including requirements of the Food Security Cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 percent) and the Agriculture Cluster in Zimbabwe (65 percent).

Altogether, these eight countries accounted for almost 80 percent of the total funding received by FAO under the 2012 Appeals.

However, food security and agricultural needs were again critically underfunded within some appeals. FAO received no funding under the Yemen appeal in 2012 and very little under the Liberia (11 percent), Central African Republic (14 percent) and Syria (16 percent) appeals, even though FAO requirements represented only a small portion of the overall requirements (from 2 to 8 percent). It is important to note that these appeals are otherwise relatively well funded considering all sectors'/clusters' requirements at 56 percent for Yemen, 62 percent for the Central African Republic, 50 percent for Syria and 38 percent for Liberia.

Somalia was the largest FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme again this year. The 2012 FAO component of the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was also FAO's largest appeal ever, with original requirements of over USD 180 million.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programmes in 2012 amounted to over USD 337 million, including funding both within and outside of the Humanitarian Appeal system.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

from 1 January to 30 November 2012

TOP PROGRAMMES	(USD million)
Somalia	108.5
Zimbabwe	21.5
DR Congo	21.0
Regional Africa	16.1
Afghanistan	13.3
Sudan	11.7
Global/Interregional	10.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10.3
Pakistan	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.4
Niger	6.5
Chad	6.2
South Sudan	6.1
Indonesia	6.1
Cambodia	5.5
DPR Korea	4.7
Regional Asia	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5
Syria	4.4

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD million)
United States of America	87.7
European Union	52.8
OCHA/CERF	40.1
United Kingdom	36.9
Japan	16.6
Canada	10.7
Sweden	8.9
Care	7.5
Belgium	6.0
Switzerland	5.7
Australia	5.0
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	4.8
Italy	4.5
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	4.2
Brazil	4.2
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	3.6
Finland	3.0
Unilateral Trust Fund	2.4
UN Trust Fund - South Sudan	2.0
Saudi Arabia	2.0

THE FAO COMPONENT 2013
OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

SOMALIA

SOMALIA

Around 3.8 million people in Somalia are in need of humanitarian assistance due to the lasting effects of the 2011 famine, climate-induced shocks, conflict and political instability, compounded by lack of access to basic social services. Somalia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, with over 43 percent of people living on less than USD 1 per day. Over the past two decades, conflict and political instability have caused massive displacement – 1.1 million displaced internally and 1 million living as refugees in neighbouring countries. Most have lived as IDPs or refugees for decades.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

One and a half years on from the 2011 famine, 2.1 million Somalis face an acute food insecurity crisis. An additional 1.7 million people are likely to slip into crisis if not assisted. Most are farmers, fishers and pastoralists.

Somalia is a food-deficit country – even good harvests meet only around 40 to 50 percent of national cereal requirements. The combined effects of low production and high global prices put food beyond the reach of the country's poorest. As a result, commercial food imports and food assistance have been largely relied upon to fill the gap. In recent years, around 25 percent of the population did not have access to sufficient food. Many Somalis remain extremely vulnerable and are only one productive season or harvest away from resorting to extreme coping strategies. Agriculture is fundamental to stopping this devastating and unsustainable trend.

Recurrent drought was a major cause of the famine. The crisis depleted households assets – livestock perished or were sold, crops failed and many families left their homes in search of food. The situation improved significantly following massive humanitarian assistance combined with good *Deyr* rains in late 2011, which contributed to an exceptional harvest in 2012 and a boost to food security. However, poor rains during the 2012 *Gu* season resulted in low yields and many families could not fully recover. Agropastoralists in south and central Somalia, for example, have been unable to rebuild their livestock herds or repay debts incurred during the crisis, leaving them extremely vulnerable to future shocks.

Rural families face a multitude of day-to-day constraints that must be addressed, such as limited access to quality inputs, pasture and water. Inadequate veterinary services, and lack of pest and disease management services continue to cause livestock losses, which could otherwise be prevented. Moreover, production is not maximized due to lack of knowledge of, or means to apply, improved agricultural technologies. Environmental degradation, including deforestation, overfishing, overgrazing and soil erosion, is of growing concern. These constraints not only affect farmers, fishers and pastoralists, but have considerable spillover effects onto the entire population.

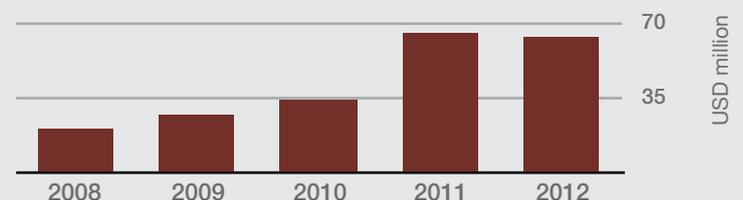
KEY FACTS

- Population: 9 556 873
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: 66%
- Recent emergencies: Horn of Africa Crisis, conflict and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO response

Through a three-year strategy, the Food Security Cluster seeks to provide life-saving assistance and longer-term support to help food-insecure populations meet their immediate food needs, improve their livelihoods and build resilience to future shocks. Ensuring the participation of both men and women, FAO seeks funding to help farmers, pastoralists and fishers enhance their production by establishing producer organizations, distributing quality production inputs, strengthening extension support and providing training on sustainable production techniques.

To restore livestock production, access to water points and pastures will be improved, herds restocked and animal disease surveillance systems put in place. FAO also seeks to help families destock their animals, when appropriate, providing them with cash and meat. Farmers will receive improved seeds, fertilizers, farming tools and agroprocessing equipment. Key infrastructure, such as irrigation schemes and feeder roads, will be constructed or rehabilitated through cash-for-work, which will provide short-term employment to poor families.

Through a joint project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), FAO aims to assist voluntary returnees resume their livelihoods and thus better reintegrate into their communities. Both returnees and the local community will benefit from agricultural inputs and livestock packages, as well as quick impact projects at community level focused on restoring productive infrastructure or natural resources through cash-for-work.

The FAO Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) project has made considerable strides in restoring water and land monitoring networks destroyed during conflict. In 2013, FAO SWALIM seeks to continue to maintain and develop water and land data collection and monitoring networks, and analyse this information for improved decision-making. Other proposed activities include establishing remote-sensed systems to monitor rehabilitation interventions (e.g. irrigation, roads and livestock water points). An internet-based platform will also be set up to share the information generated with key stakeholders, and continued support will be provided to strengthen national information management capacity (e.g. developing and equipping ministry data centres).

With donor funding, FAO will support the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster efforts to develop multiple-use water systems by assessing the potential for rainwater harvesting and recommending areas for developing these systems. Rainwater harvesting technologies suitable for Somalia's different regions will be identified and guidelines developed for their use. In addition, a live map of water sources in Somalia – showing their location and functionality – will be developed and partners trained in its use.

The FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) provides critical, updated and timely information on food security and nutrition in the country for improved emergency response and development planning. The FSNAU seeks to continue this crucial work in 2013 by conducting bi-annual seasonal assessments, monthly monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation, analysing trends and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and integrating food security indicators into nutrition assessments.

PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 145 064 232¹

Somalia Water and Land Information Management

Objectives:	To strengthen sustainable natural resource management, planning, investment, disaster preparedness/response and resilience building through the use of SWALIM and early warning; develop institutional capacity of SWALIM line ministries and share information.
Activities:	Develop and maintain the water and land data collection and monitoring networks; establish a land degradation and gully monitoring and assessment system in Puntland; complete land use assessments; establish remote-sensed systems for monitoring the rehabilitation of key water infrastructure and land degradation control; set up an internet-based platform to share information on intervention activities related to water and land resources; ensure access to data and information, maps, computers and other equipment for the Offices in Somaliland, Puntland and south and central Somalia and provide training and support; equip government offices to serve SWALIM; organize training of trainers on SWALIM and information communication technology for governments and other institutions, and on updated FAO information management products; develop the information/communication management strategy; prepare knowledge management material and train stakeholders; and engage in active marketing promotion and support of SWALIM information products and services.
Beneficiaries:	7 502 654 people (including 1 875 663 women and 3 751 327 children).
Gender marker:	0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000

Building community and household resilience

Objectives:	To assist households and communities to improve food security, income and livelihood options by supporting productive sectors and basic services to build their capacities to withstand shocks and adapt to changing conditions.
Activities:	Provide inputs and training on input use and production techniques, and set up producer organizations; support value chains for agricultural products; set up cash-for-work schemes to rehabilitate and construct productive infrastructure and market facilities; destock and restock animals; improve management of natural resource conservation; increase market opportunities to improve rural incomes and develop or strengthen linkages with the private sector; support rural producer organizations and fisher associations; establish and enhance market information systems; set up pest and appropriate disease management and surveillance systems; and establish extension networks.
Beneficiaries:	1 020 000 people (including 464 000 women and 306 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 125 719 003

¹ Funding reflects first year needs of CAP (2013)

Development of information management tools for enhanced monitoring, early warning, emergency preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies

Objectives:	To strengthen capacity of local, international and community-based organizations for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.
Activities:	Identify rainwater harvesting technologies and recommend areas for developing multiple water use systems; develop guidelines and train international, local and community-based organizations on gender-balanced rainwater harvesting best practices for better emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction; update the Somalia water sources database; organize workshops and consultations for clean water sources validation; and develop a map of water sources in Somalia and train key stakeholders on its use for improved strategic planning for drought risk reduction, mitigation and preparedness.
Beneficiaries:	7 502 654 people (including 1 875 663 women and 3 751 327 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 000 000

Facilitation of voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of IDPs at their place of origin in south and central Somalia (joint project with UNHCR)

Objectives:	To inform and facilitate the voluntary decision of households from displaced communities about returning to south and central Somalia in 2013; support a sustainable and durable reintegration of returnee households in their villages of origin in 2013; and adapt the return programme based on monitoring and evaluation inputs to mitigate shocks affecting the returning and destination communities.
Activities:	Survey IDPs to facilitate their reintegration; develop and carry out a gender-sensitive return plan; provide allowances, transit points, family tracing and reunification information to ensure a safe journey; provide return assistance, including access to food, water and other basic needs and livelihood inputs; rebuild the productive capacities of returnees and vulnerable members of host communities; identify and carry out community-based quick impact projects and other community-driven development initiatives; support skills training and creation of cooperatives and agricultural extension services, farmer field schools and pastoral field schools; promote information sharing with clusters and other partners; and advocate for equal access to basic services in health education and for resilient livelihoods.
Beneficiaries:	42 000 people (7 560 women and 29 400 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 10 048 500

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

Objectives:	To ensure access to food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response, building of household resilience and development planning.
Activities:	Conduct biannual seasonal assessments; monitor the food security and nutrition situation on a monthly basis; consolidate information and analysis on trends and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition; conduct a gender stand-alone study and conflict analysis to identify conflict-related indicators for food security and early warning, and integrate food security indicators within nutrition assessments; improve methods and tools for analysis; conduct baseline livelihood analysis, including a baseline study to integrate nutrition information and gender analysis; and update livelihood maps.
Beneficiaries:	7 502 654 people (including 1 875 663 women and 3 751 327 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 6 296 729



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Preparing for, and responding to,
food and agriculture threats and emergencies

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